

environmental and engineered, and that consider both direct exposure and other modes of exposure. We hope that *EHP* will take this into consideration during the peer-review process in the future.

A.C.R.M. is owner and general manager of TTM Andreas Mayer, an emission consulting company. The remaining authors declare they have no actual or potential competing financial interests.

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- Oberdörster G, Oberdörster E, Oberdörster J. 2005. Nanotoxicology: an emerging discipline evolving from studies of ultrafine particles. *Environ Health Perspect* 113:823–839.
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Particle Size-Fraction Analysis: Gilmour et al. Respond

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We thank Müller et al. for their interest in our article (Cho et al. 2009) and concur that the secondary sizing of particulate samples initially collected with a size-selective cascade impactor and then resuspended in solution is useful information. In response to their comments, we prepared additional samples of the particulate matter (PM) in the same manner as in the toxicology study and used dynamic light scattering (Malvern Zetasizer, Model Zen 3600; Malvern Instruments Ltd, Malvern Worcestershire, UK) to determine particle size. We found that the coarse PM near road sample (collected approximately 20 m from the nearest lane of a highway) had an average diameter of 3.4 μm ; the fine particles, 1.5 μm ; and the ultrafine particles, 0.46 μm . These results were confirmed by electron microscopy of similarly collected samples (Devlin R, personal communication). Because the cut points for the sampler were 2.5–10, 0.1–2.5, and < 0.1 μm , for the coarse, fine and ultrafine particles, respectively, it appears that the ultrafine

particles did indeed coagulate to a certain degree, although they remained in a much smaller size range than the other two fractions. Despite the ≥ 4 -fold aggregation, the ultrafine particles clearly had a more prominent effect on the cardiovascular system, whereas the larger particles affected the lung. Further experimentation is required to determine if this is due solely to the particle size or to the chemistry of the material. In addition to clarifying the size of the resuspended particles, we also calculated the solubility and found that coarse, fine, and ultrafine particles from the near road sample were 35, 81, and 85% water soluble, respectively. We believe that the size, chemistry, and solubility can affect the toxicological outcome from particle exposure and agree that these features should be reported wherever practicable.

The authors declare they have no actual or potential competing financial interests.

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ERRATA

Oberdörster et al. have reported errors in their article “Nanotoxicology: An Emerging Discipline Evolving from Studies of Ultrafine Particles” (Oberdörster et al. 2005. *Environ Health Perspect* 113:823–839):

- In Table 2 (p. 825), the units for particle diameter (heading of the first column) should be “nm” instead of “ μm .”
- In Figure 8 (p. 829), the labels on the y-axis of each graph should be “Regional deposition fraction” (as stated correctly in the figure legend) instead of “Regional deposition (%)”.
- In Table 4 (p. 832) under “Localization/effect,” the effect of 400 nm polystyrene (last row) should be “No thrombus” instead of “Thrombus, late”; this is described in more detail in the Supplemental Material (<http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/members/2005/7339/supplemental.pdf>).

The authors apologize for the errors.

In the conclusion of the article “Risk Factors for Acute Leukemia in Children: A Review” by Belson et al. [*Environ Health Perspect* 115:138–145 (2007)], benzene was incorrectly noted to be associated with the development of childhood acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL) and acute myelogenous leukemia (AML). The authors note that although benzene is a known carcinogen associated with adult leukemia, in general, it is not associated with the development of childhood AML or ALL. Ionizing radiation is the only environmental exposure strongly associated with the development of childhood leukemia.

In the letter “Traffic-Related Air Pollution and Childhood Asthma,” published in the July issue of *EHP* (Cetta et al. 2010. *Environ Health Perspect* 118:A283–A284), Marina Camatini and Ezio Bolzacchini (Polaris Research Center, Department of Environmental Science, University of Milano Bicocca, Milan, Italy) were listed as authors. However, they have notified *EHP* that they were not informed about the letter and that their names were included without their permission. Both Bolzacchini and Camatini have requested to have their names removed; therefore, *EHP* will honor their request and remove their names from the online versions of the letter.